TEL PUKHOVSKIY, V.B.; DMITRENKO, T.A.; ZELENIN, I.Ye.; KOSTYAKOVA, G.K.; RAKHMAMIN, B.P.; BORISOV, Yu.S., otv. red.; KRUCHINA, H.Ye., red.; FEDOROV, A.G., red.; LYUBUSHKINA, Ye., red.; YEGOROVA, I., tekhn. red.

[In the land of wide-open spaces and heroic deeds; youth in the virgin lands] V kraiu prostorov i podvigov; molodezh na tseline.

Sbornik dokumentov. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia,"

1962. 278 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Agricultural laborers)

FUNSHTEYN, Ya.N.; GOTLEYB, B.Ya.; ARUCHINA, S.K.

High-temperature natural-gas cementation. Avt.prom. 29 no.9: 41-42 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Minskiy avtozavod.

(Cementation (Metallurgy))

KRUCHINA, V.

There is a great interest in Polish export goods. Vnesh. torg.
43 no.9:11-12 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4

KRUCHINERKO, V. J.; PLATONOV, Yu. P.; UUKNOV, V. B.;

"Electromechanical Device for Computing the Mean Moments of the Passage of Stars During Observations," The International Association of Geodesy; Abstracts of the Reports at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957, 63 p.

A Photoelectric amplifier makes it possible to measure the duration of two parts of a contact (rectangular output signal) into which it is divided by a pulse from a clock. Computing the moment of a star's passage is accomplished by a formula given in the text. Observations could also be conducted of high magnitude stars producing deformed edges of the contacts. Means of increasing the efficiency of the device were also indicated.

KRUST INE ASE,

33-4-10/19

Kruchinenko, V. G., Platonov, Yu. P. and Sukhov, V. B. AUTHOR:

An electronic mechanical device for determining the TITLE:

mean moments of stellar transits during observations. (Elektronno-mekhanicheskoye vychislitel'noye ustroystvo

dlya polucheniya srednikh momentov prokhozhdeniy zvezd vo vremya nablyudeniy) PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol. 34, No.4, pp.609-612

ABSTRACT: In the astrometrical laboratory of the Pulkovo Observatory a device was designed and constructed which enables the evaluation of the mean moments of stellar transits during observations by averaging the moments of contacts of a photo-electric amplifier or a contact micrometer. To increase the efficiency of the scheme, an electro-mechanical calculator-printer was set up and this transmits the values of T given by Equation 1 either to a printing device or a hole puncher. The calculating block employs decatron trochotrons (type LP-4) allows the results of observations to be reduced more

There are 2 figures, no tables and no references.

SUBMITTED: December, 14, 1956.

Card 1/2

An electronic mechanical device for determining the mean moments of stellar transits during observations.

ASSOCIATION: The Main Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. (Glavneys Astronomicheskays Observatoriya Akademii Nauk SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Uard 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

41296 3/035/62/000/010/055/128 A001/A101

AUTHOR:

Benyukh, V.V. Gavlovskaya, A. A., Konopleva, V. P., Krivutsa, Yu.N.,

Kruchinenko, V. G., Sandakova, Ye. V., Terent'yeva, A. K.

TITLE:

Photographic observations of meteors at the observatory of the

Kivey University in 1957

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 62, abstract 10A459 ("Sb. rabot po Mezhdunar, geofiz, godu, Kiyevsk,

un-t", 1961, no. 1, 3 - 15)

Double photographic observations of meteors were conducted by means of fixed four-camera (D=100 mm, F=250 mm) installations during all clear moonless nights of the second half of 1957. A shutter rotating at a speed of 1,400 rpm was mounted in front of the cameras at one of the points. 141 meteors were photographed, of which 14 from two points. The results of processing 10 meteors are presented in the article. The photographs were measured with a KMM -3 (KIM-3) measuring machine. Five meteors were processed on a "Strela" computer, the remaining ones - manually. Photographic photometry of the meteors was carried

Card 1/2

Photographic observations of meteors at the ...

A/035/62/000/010/055/128

out by relating to diurnal stellar trails, and for some of them also by relating to images of artificial meteors. The tables yield the results of determining flight instants (with an accuracy of 2 - 29 min), coordinates of radiants, velocity and braking in the middle section of the visible trajectory, extra--atmospheric velocity, altitude of the start, maximum brightness and end of the visible trail. Stellar magnitudes, masses and corresponding densities of the atmosphere are given for individual points of the trajectory. There are 8 re-

P. Babadzhanov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

1027年發展的影響的

Card 2/2

机工作体部等原则可用能在控制模型和特别的。 医红色软件

41273

\$/035/62/000/010/019/128 A001/A101

AUTHORS:

Kruchinenko, V. G., Moysya, R. I., Bayrachenko, I. V.

TITLE:

Radar observations of meteor streams

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 41-42,. abstract 10A307 ("Sb. rabot po Mezhdunar, geofiz, godu, Kiyevsk,

un-t", 1961, no. 1, 26 - 36)

TEXT: The Kiyev University conducted radar measurements of meteor numbers on the 4-m wavelength from January 1, 1958, to December 1, 1959. 33, 670 meteors were recorded during 6,490 hours of observations. Equipment characteristics are as follows: emitter's pulse power, 80 kw; pulse duration, 8 μsec; frequency of pulse repetition, 50 cps; receiver sensitivity, 10 uv. The nine-element antenna of the "wave channel" type at a height of 7 m over the ground surface is oriented in east-west direction. Reflected signals were photorecorded on a film whose movement speed was 90 mm per hour. For each meteor were determined the time of appearance, distance and duration of reflection T. During the period of active meteor streams, mass (m) distribution of meteoric bodies was obtained. The Card 1/2

Radar observations of meteor streams

S/035/62/000/010/019/128 A001/A101

The relation $\mathcal{C}=Am^{1.15}$ is assumed, where A is a function of meteor velocity v. The differential mass distribution of meteoric bodies is described by the relation: $N\sim m^{-s}$. The following dependence of meteor luminosity I on m, v and zenith distance of the radiant z_R is adopted: $I\sim mv^3\cos z$, as well as the scale of masses in which a $+2^m$, 86 meteor is originated by a meteoric body with m=1 g, v=10 km/sec and $z_R=0$. A $+2^m$ 4 meteor corresponds to duration $\mathcal{C}=1$ sec. In the Geministream, parameter s varies systematically during the visibility of the stream. The values: 2.5; 2.2; 2.0; 1.7; 1.4 and 1.8 are obtained for the successive nights of December 9 - 15. For the Arietid stream, the average value of s=2.23. In the Perseid stream of 1958 the s-value changes from 1.83 on August 6 - 8 to 1.65 on August 11 - 14. In the 1958 Orionid stream s=1.80, and in the 1958 Quadrantid stream s=1.72. There are 8 references.

V. Lebedinets

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

\$/3091/63/000/002/0040/0055

AUTHOR: Moysya, R. I.; Kruchinenko, V. G.; Bayrachenko, I. V.

TITLE: Influence of the directional diagram of an antenna on the observed mass distribution of meteors

SOURCE: Kiyev. Universitet. Sbornik rabot po Mezhdunarodnomu geofizicheskomu godu, no. 2, 1963, 40-55

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, meteor astronomy, meteor, antenna directional diagram, meteor trail, meteor mass distribution

ABSTRACT: There are several methods for determining the exponents in the mass distribution law for meteors when using data from radar observations. One of the most common methods is based on the measured distribution of the duration of radio meteors. The derived theoretical expressions are correct only for the case of reception of signals from a narrow sector of the directional diagram. In a real case reception always is from the entire region of the diagram and the amplification factor of the antenna changes as a function of direction. In this article the authors attempt to take into account the influence of the antenna directional diagram in the vertical plane on the results of radar meteor observations. The article begins with a discussion of certain problems in the theory of scattering card 1/2

of radio waves on meteor trails and the method for selecting the range of electron densities and masses; this entire section is based almost entirely on non-Soviet published sources. The authors present the derivation of the principal relations required for solution of the problem and discuss the method for processing data. Solution of the problem required the introduction of many simplifying assumptions. The problem is limited to the influence of the antenna directional diagram in the vertical plane; the similar problem for the horizontal plane will be considered in a separate article. A final expression is obtained for the integral law of mass distribution of the recorded meteors with the influence of the directional diagram taken into account. The problem also involved a comparison for different antennas. differing from one another in the form and degree of directivity. It was found that the distribution of meteor bodies by mass differs when the influence of the directional diagram is taken into account from the distribution law actually existing in space. The difference is particularly well-expressed in the region of small masses. The influence of the form of the directional diagram is relatively small; this influence also is expressed most clearly in the region of small masses.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy universitet (Kiev University)

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: AA DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

8/3089/63/000/005/0293/0297

AUTHOR: -Kruchinenko, V. G.; Moysya, R. I.; Bayrachenko, I. V.

TITLE: Determination of the true number of meteors using radar observation data

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Mezhduvedomstvenny*y geofizicheskiy komitet. Geofizika i astronomiya; informatsionny*y byulleten', no. 5, 1963, 293-297

TOPIC TAGS: meteor, meteor astronomy, astronomy, radar, antenna directional diagram, upper atmosphere, radio meteor

ABSTRACT: In processing the radar observations of meteor activity it is necessary to convert properly from the observed number of radar echoes to the true number of meteors for a certain sector of the sky. In this process it is necessary to take into account the influence of the three-dimensional form of the directional diagram of the radar antenna. In this paper the author cites the principal formulas used in connection with radar observations of meteors and derives a general expression for the integral distribution of meteor bodies by masses with allowance for the influence of the directional diagram. The necessary formulas are cited for conversion from the observed to the true number of radio meteors. On the basis of the cited formulas, and with certain simplifying assumptions, it Cord 1/2

is possible to determine the total increment of the earth's mass during a year from the falling of meteor matter. The derived annual value is approximately 1,120 metric tons. Orig. art. has: 22 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Astronomical Observatory, Kiev State University)

SUMMITTED: 00

DATE AQ: 16Apr64

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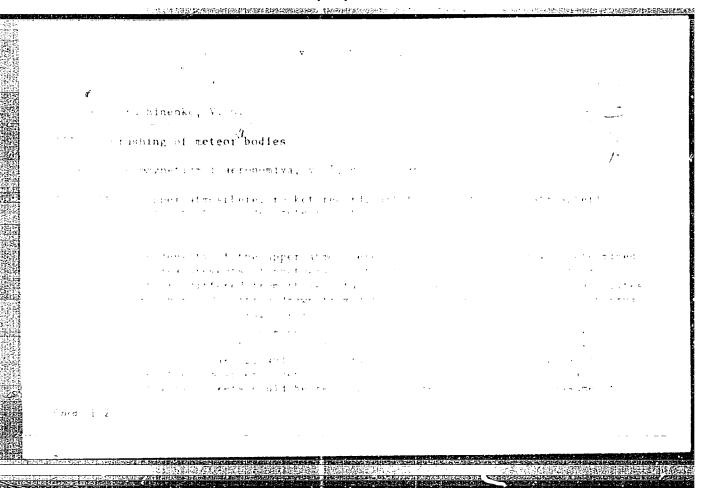
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KRUCHININ, A.F.

Forestry survey map of the U.S.S.R. on a 1:2,500,000 scale. Stor. st. po kart. no.9:69-71 '56. (MIRA 10:8)

(Forests and forestry--Maps)

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3(2) AUTHOR:

Kruchinin, A. P.

507/6-59-2-11/22

TITLE:

Regional Forest Maps (Regional'nyye karty lesov)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 51-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Previous forest maps of individual areas of the USSR were schemes of low practical value. In recent years new forest maps of some areas were drawn. In this connection it turned out to be necessary to improve the method of compiling maps and to work out them more in detail. At present, the following scales are specified for regional forest maps: 1 : 200000 - 1 : 1000000; for southern areas of the European part of the USSR 1 : 200000; for Central Russia 1: 300000 - 1: 400000, for North Russia, Ural and some southern areas of West Siberia 1: 400000 - 1: 500000, for the northern area of West Siberia, the southern area of East Siberia and the Far East 1: 500000 - 1: 750000. For forest maps the same projection should be used as for topographical maps. Between the margin of the map and the borderline of the area the following data must be entered: soil map, table of wood resources arranged according to the various kinds of trees, register of "leskhoz" (forest industry establishments),

Card 1/3

Regional Forest Maps

507/6-59-2-11/22

forester's districts, data on the volume of wood-cutting according to kinds of trees. The following general geographical data must be entered: continuously water-bearing rivers of a length of more than 2 cm on the map scale, lakes and reservoirs of more than 2 mm² on the map scale. From among irrigation channels only the main channels should be entered. In parched areas all lakes should be entered with data on the chemical composition of water, and the map should contain wells and other artificial buildings. In scarcely populated areas all populated spots, even single buildings, huts, log cabins, hunting-boxes, etc must be listed. Furthermore, all forest roads and paths must be registered in scarcely populated areas. All forest sections of more than 1 mm² on the map scale, burnt areas, clearings of more than 4 mm² must be represented. In southern areas where forests are scarce also woods of less than 4 ha are to be marked by one tree sign. All State nurseries, irrespective of their size, all protective wood zones, all valuable woods, all remnant kinds of trees should be registered. Furthermore, the maps should contain the administration offices of forest eco-

Card 2/3

சட்டிராக சர்ப் சுடிக்கு சாலர் சாது இழுத்தைகள் தரது புமார்ப்பட்ட

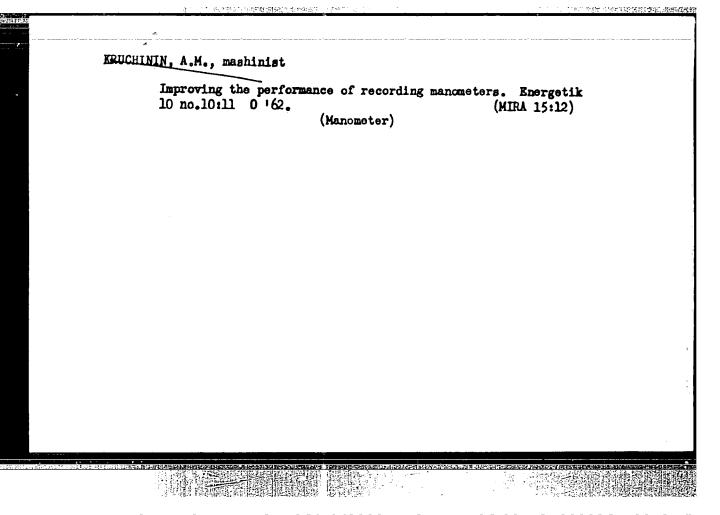
Regional Forest Maps

SOV/6-59-2-11/22

nomic districts and forestry trusts, the offices of all forestry districts, transfer points, etc as well as the wood-processing industries, forest research stations and those lumber runs which are used also after work has been finished. On floatable rivers the spots where floating begins, the kind of floating as well as the buildings, harbors, gratings for floating logs, and transfer points should be listed. Also the indices of wood resources (in cubic centimeters per 1 ha) must be mentioned. The author describes the most useful method of compiling the special distribution of details on the map devised according to respective experience. There are 2 tables.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"



KRUCHININ, A.M.

Overall redesigning of raw coal feeding systems. Energetik
11 no.1:8-9 Ja '63. (MIR (MIRA 16:1) (Boilers)

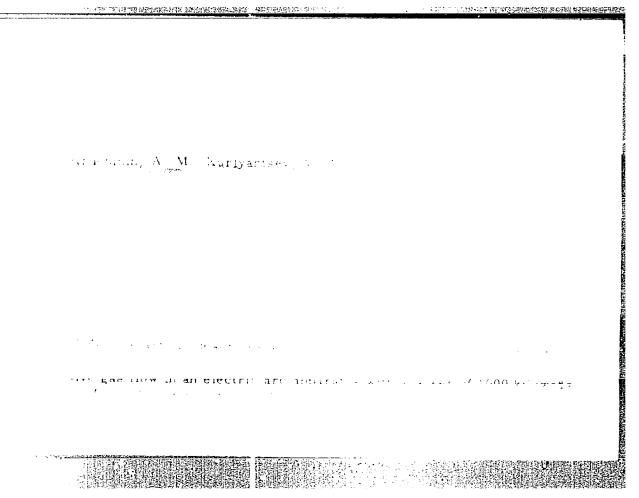
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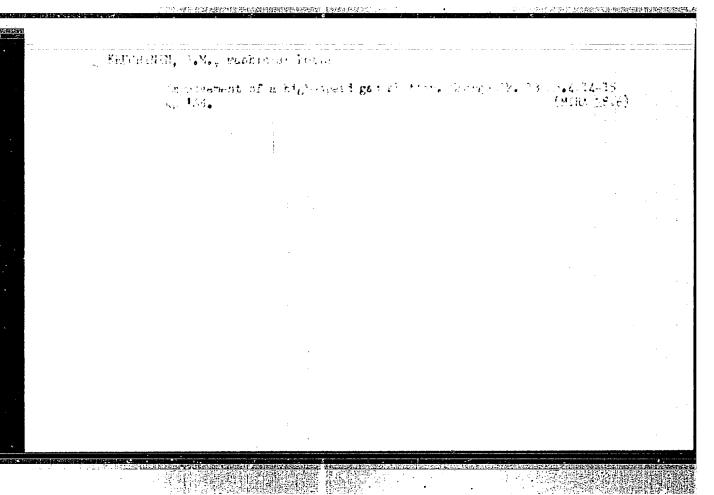
RAUCHININ, A.M., mashinist

Duvice for scraping surfaces. Energetik 12 no.2:15 ? '64. (MIRA 17:4)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4

EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/004/B020/B020 ACC NR AR6027497 55 AUTHOR: Kruchinin, A. M. TITLE: Dynamics of a closed system for automatic control of electric-arc DC installations used in heating an intense stream of gas SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4B127 REF SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchnortekhn. sb., vyp. 46, 1965, 45-49 TOPIC TAGS: automatic contra experitive, electric arc, heating, control system ABSTRACT: A three-layer chann a model of the arc is used for studying the dynamics of a closed automatic control system for regulating an electric-arc unit which heats a twisted stream of gas on direct current with stationary turbulence in the channel. This model may be used on an analog computer for simultaneous time solution of the energy balance equation, the complete equation of the electrical circuit and the equation of motion with regard to nonstationary processes in the arc. Studies on the basis of the proposed model showed that an automatic current stabilizer in combination with a filter choke in the arc circuit provides stable arc combustion with delivery characteristics and high quality stabilization of the electrical and thermodynamic heater conditions even when there is no active resistance in the arc circuit. 3 illustrations, bibliography of 11 titles. V. Pryanikova. [Translation of abstract] SUB CODE: 09 Cord 1/1 not

KRUCHIMIN, D.; HINTELYEV, V.

Preventing grain losses in balk transportation, Avt. transp. 42 no.7:16-17 (1 164). (MIE. 17:11)

1. Stavropol'skoye avtoupravleniye.

- KRUCHININ, I. ENG.
- USSR (600)
- Building, adobe
- From, experiments with adobe. Sel'. stroi. 3 no. 3. 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

KRUCHININ, I.A., inzh.

Efficiency of basic trends in the moderni. tion of machine tools. Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.5x71-75 My '64.

(MURA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

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KRUCHININ, I.A., inch.

Methodological features in determining the efficiency of the modernization of equipment. Make, i Avton. proizv. 18 no.7:37-38 Ji 164. (MIRA 17:9)

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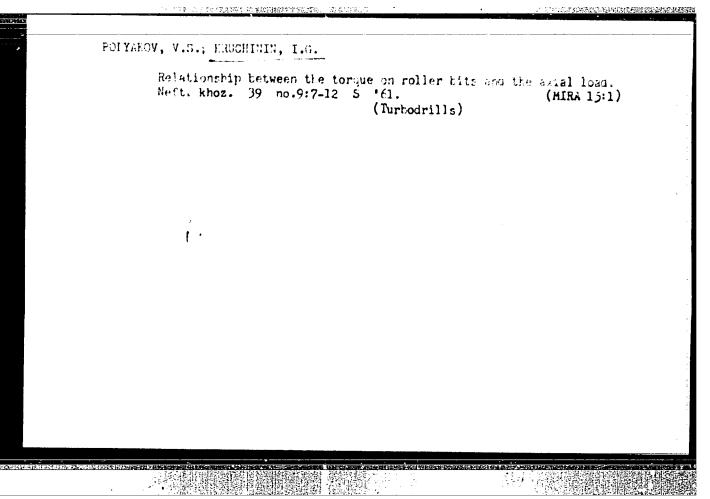
KRUCHININ, I.G.

Measuring moments of journal-type friction-testing machines, Nauch.-tekh.inform.biul. LPI no.11:96-102 158.

(MIRA 12:11)

(Friction--Testing) (Testing machines)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4



D'YAKOV, B.F.; IMASHEV, N.U.; KRUCHININ, K.V.; KOGAN, A.B.:
KOZMODEM'YANSKIY, V.V.; TOKAREV, V.P.; TRIFONOV, N.K.
CHEREPANOV, V.N.; VYALOVA, R.I.

Southern Mangyshlak is a large new oil-bearing region. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.12:4-11 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nefteyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedocheskoye upravleniye i trest Mangyshlakneftegazrazvedka. (Mangyshlak Peninsula—Oil fields)

SHVEDOV, G.V.; DINGRO7, A.I.; KRUCHININ, K.V.

Current state of the geological and geophysical study of the Mangyshlak Peninsula in connection with its gas and oil potentials. Trudy VNICRI no.218:431-446 (MIRA 17:3)

KRUCHININ, K.V.

New data on Maikop sediments in the southern Mangyshlak Peninsula. Trudy VNICRI no.220. Geol. sbor. no.8:52-64 163. (MIRA 17:3)

VYALOVA, R.I.; D'YAKOV, B.F.; IMASHEV, N.U.; KOZ'MODEM'YANSKIY, V.V.; KRAYEV, P.I.; KRUCHININ, K.V.; TOKAREV, V.P.; TRIFONOV, N.K.; CHEREPANOV, N.N.

Southern-Mangyshlak oil- and gas-bearing region. Trudy VNIGRI no.218:7-50 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KRUCHININ, K.V.

Geology and prospects for finding oil and gas in the Bekebash-kudukskoye uplift of the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Trudy VNIGRI no.186:286-306 '61. (MIRA 15:3) (Mangyshlak Peninsula-Petroleum geology) (Mangyshlak Peninsula-Gas, Natural-Geology)

KLEAYSHEV, P.A.; KOZLOV, Ye.G.; BELOZERTSEV, A.G.; VOLODAKSKIY, D.Ya.; GRACHEV, V.A.; KRUCHININ, M.I.; FILINONOV, K.N.; KHLUDENEV, A.I.; ANDREYEV, P.P.; NOVOZHILOV, V.P.; CERSHANOV, S.V.; PYLAYEVA, A.P., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Economic efficiency of mechanization in agriculture] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 230 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva(for all except Pylayeva, Ballod, Pevzner).

(Farm mechanization)

了地位"我们的影响。我**会是这种情况的现在是是这些**。"**这**些的话点。

KRUCHININ, M.S., otv. za vypusk; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn. red.

[Regulations for the factory repair of locomotives] Pravila zavodskogo remonta parovozov. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. obmedinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1962. 350 p.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye lokomotivnogo khozyaystva.

(Locomotives-Maintenance and repair)

MANCHENKO, V.P., inzh.; BELKIN, M.N., inzh. [deceased]; ZAV'YALOV, G.N., inzh.; DZHAVOKHIN, T.V., inzh.; CHEFYZHOV, B.F., inzh.; MOLYARCHUK, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRUCHINIK, M.S., inzh.; AVDUKOV, M.I., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, V.Ye., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Kanual for the locomotive engineer] Rukovodstvo parovoznomu mashinistu. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Pod obshchei red. V.S. Moliarchuka. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 389 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya. (Locomotives--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

KRUCHININ, M.S., inzh., otv. za vyp.; DROZDOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Regulations for the maintenance and repair of locomotives in depots. Superseding the regulations on the current repair, maintenance and servicing of locomotives approved by the Ministry of Railroad Transportation on March 8, 1957] Pravila depovskogo remonta i soderzhaniia parovozov. V otmemu Pravil tekushchego remonta, ukhoda i soderzhaniia parovozov, utverzhdennykh MPS 8/III 1957. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 311 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya. (Locomotives-Maintenance and repair)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

KRUCHININ, N.D., tekhnik. Bearing a secretary of the second second

Improving the operation of single-process machines. Tekst.prom. 14 no.7:50 Jl '54. (MIRA 7:8) (MIRA 7:8)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha fabriki im. Lukina. (Cotton machinery)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

ACC NR. AP6013496

UR/0120/66/000/002/0066/0067

AUTHOR: Klebanov, Yu.D.; Kruchinin, S.P.; Lozina, L.A.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy GKAE, Moscow (Institut atomnoy energii (KAE)

TITLE: Differential gas Corenkov counter

TOPIC TAGS: particle velocity counter, Cerenkov velocity counter, meson velocity indicator, bubble chamber, inchament, synchrotron.

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the theory of operation, the construction and the results of tests of a differential type compressed gas Gerenkov counter, used for high energy particle velocity determination and counting. The counter was slated for work with a godoscopic system (reported previously by L.I. Govor and Yu.D. Klebanov at the Conference for high energy physics at Dubne in 1964) of a bubble chamber. The particle velocity & to be determined is related to the easily neasurcable angle of the Gerenkov radiation 0, and the adjustable refractive index of the environment, n (compressed freon-13), by the equation:

 $\cos \theta = 1/(\beta \cdot n) \quad (1)$

Thus the angular resolution of the particle velocity becomes $d\theta/d\beta = 1/(\beta^2.n.Sin\theta) = (Ctg \theta)/\beta$

and this improves with the decrease of 0. However, since the radiation intensity, I, dereases sharple with θ , I being proportional to Sin θ^2 , an optimum design angle of the Gerenkov radiation cone exists. This has been found to be 40. Constructional

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6013496

details of the counter are given. Tests of the counter were conducted in the beam of π - mesons with an impulse p=4 Gev/s on the 7 Gev synchrophazotrone of the ITEF. The meson beam passed thru a 3-scincillator telescope with a space angle of 2.10-3 rad. The counter showed its maximum effectiveness (96%) at a gas pressure of 3.7 am. Its resolving power for particle velocities was $d\rho/\rho = 2.10^{-3}$. Authors thank R.S. Shlyapnikov for his valuable discussions and interest in this project. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 3 formulas.

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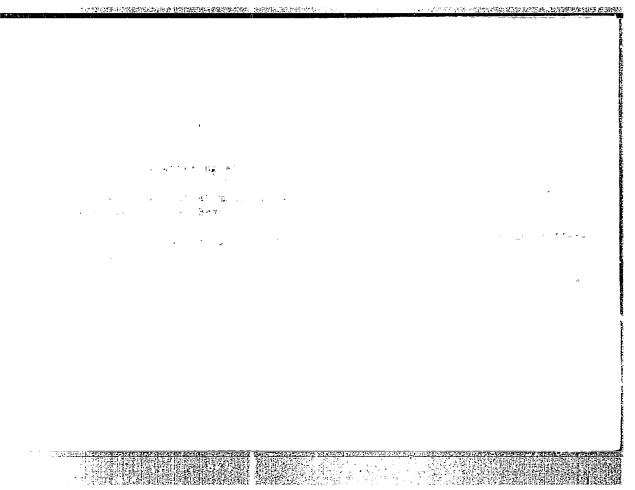
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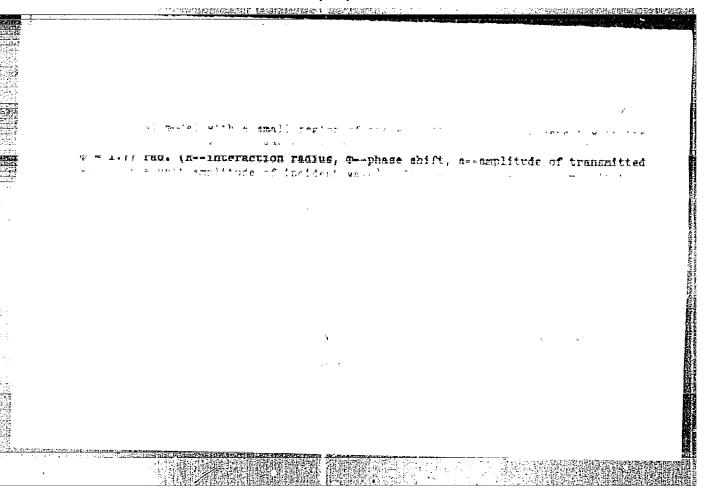
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L_25591.	-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)
ACC NR	AT6001556
	SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/900/0001/0011 Klebanov, Yu. D.; Kruchinin, S. P.; Lozina, L. A. 31.
ORG:	none 3 p
TITLE:	Cherenkov differential ges company
BOURCE: gazovoy	Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-900, Differentsial'nyy
Atomic Er	v radiation counter, hodoscope, bubble chamber, Cerenkov counter, the gaseous differential Cherenkov counter, developed at the Institute of the conference of Cherenkov radiation 9 is related to the index of refraction of the medium the particle velocity \$\beta\$, then the angular resolution is:
	$\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}\beta} = \frac{1}{\beta^2 n \sin \theta} = \frac{\mathrm{ctg} \ \theta}{\beta} \tag{2}$
Thus the in intens case is 9	optimum angle of Cherenkov radiation 9 must be selected due to the sharp drop which accompanies a decrease of the angle 9. The optimum angle in this the Cherenkov light was focused through a convex glass lens, 130 mm in

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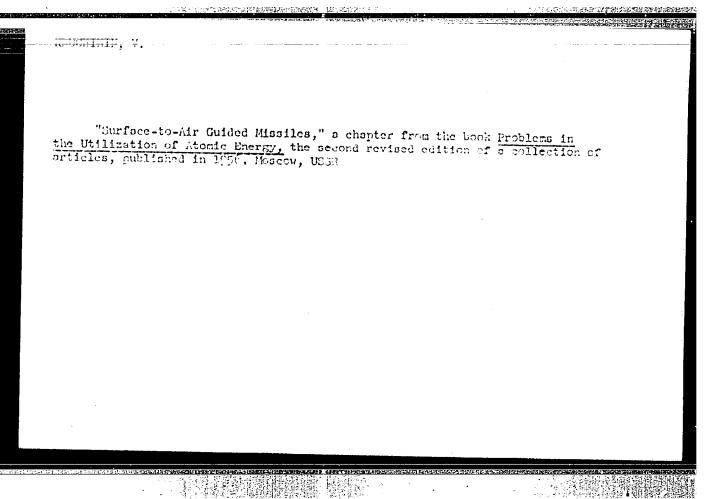
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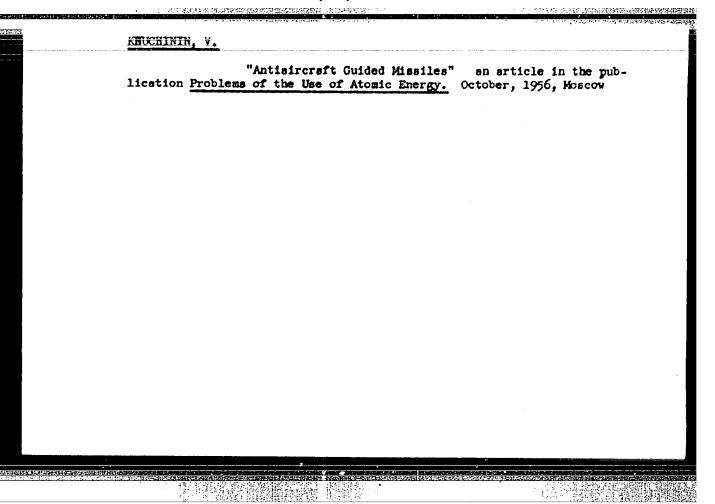
diameter. Focal length was f = 250 mm. Photons of Cherenkov radiation were registered by the FEU-36 photomultiplier. The counter was filled with freon -13. The counter was tested in a Pi meson beam on the ITEF Cyclotron. The Pi meson beam passed through a telescope from three scintillation counters measuring 50×50 mm². The calculated maximum value of p ions with an impulse of $\frac{1}{100}$ = 3.5 atm. The width of the curve at mid-height, $\Delta p = 2$ atm, corresponds to the resolution $\frac{\Delta R}{R} = 2.10^{-3}$. The authors thank R. S. Shlyapnikov for his interest in the work and valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4





SAGALAYEV, G.: KRUCHININ, V.

"Corrosion of chemical apparatus and corrosion-resistant materials."

I.IA. Klimov. Reviewed by G. Sagalaev, B. Kruchinin. Khim. pron.
no.3:190 Ap-Hy '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Sagalayev) 2. Starshiy inshener otdela glavnoge mekhanika Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Kruchinin). (Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Klinov, I.IA.) (Chemical apparatus)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4

KRUCHININ, V. Eng. Maj.

"Guided Anti-Aircraft Rockets," Krasnaya Zvezda. No.57, 3-8-56.

A summary of a similarly entitled article in the above paper, D 471947

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KRUCHININ, V. Name

V. Kruchinin is the author of an article entitled "For the Very First Time. Testing the Extra-Long-Range Ballistic Rocket-- a New Success of Soviet Science and Technology"; this article demonstrates considerable knowledge of ballistic missiles. Remarks:

Source: N: Krasnaya Zvezda, No. 208, 3 September 1957, p. 3,

c. 1-6

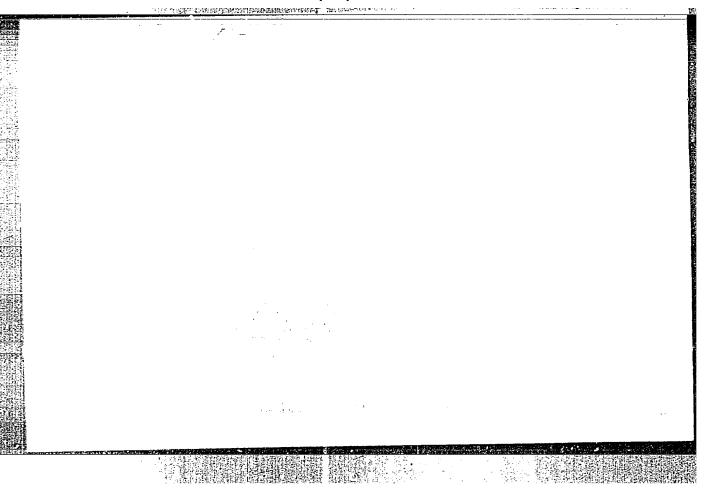
CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000**

POHOMAREV, A., general-polkovnik inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby; POKROVSKIY, G., prof., doktor tekhnicheskoy sluzhby; KUVAL'DIN, A., dots., kand. tekhnicheskikh nauk inzhenerpolkovnik; MOSTOVENKO, V., dots., kand. tekhnicheskikh nauk inzhener-polkovnik; GONCHAROV, M., polkovnik; TAKANTSOV, A., polkovnik; VASIL'YEV, N., polkovnik; GORDEYEV, N., kapitan 1 ranga; KOZIN, K., kapitan 1 ranga; ARKHIPOV, M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk inzhener-podpolkovnik; SEDOV, A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzhener-podpolkovnik; MELIK-PASHAYEV, N., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk, inzhener-podpolkovnik; TIKHOMIROV, Yu., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzhener-podpolkovnik; PARFENOV, V., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzhener-podpolkovnik; GEORGIYEV, A., inzh.-podpolkovnik; KRUCHININ, V., inzh.-podpolkovnik; MEKONOSHIN, N., inzh.-podpolkovnik; RYKOV, S., inzh.-podpolkovnik; SURIKOV, B., inzh.-podpolkovnik; ZHUKOV, V., inzh.-mayor; NOVIKOV, M., inzh.mayor; SUSHKOV, Yu., inzh.-kapitan; ASTASHENKOV, P.T., inzh.podpolkovnik; VASIL'YEV, A.A., red.; KARYAKINA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[New advances in military technology for youthful readers]Molodezhi o novom v voennoi tekhnike. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1961. 342 p. (MIRA 15:2) (Rockets (Ordnance)) (Atomic weapons) (Electronics in military engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4



DENSHCHIKOV, M.T., red.; BULGAKOV, N.I., red.; VESELOV, I.Ya., red. VOVK, Ye.A., red.; GLAVINSKIY, D.G., red.; KRUCHINIH, V.F., red.; CHUKMASOVA, M.A., red.; BELIKOVA, L.S., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on malt and beer production]Spravochnik po proizvodstvu soloda i piva. Pod obshchei red. M.T.Denshchikova. Moskva, Pichchepromizdat, 1962. 862. (MIRA 15:11) (Brewing)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4

MAL'TSEV, Fetr Mikhaylovich, prof., abk'or tokim. nauk;
.Miklov, v.A., prof., reteenzent; KRUCHININ, v.F.,
incl., reteenzent; KRUGLOVA, G.I., red.

[Technology of malt and beer; special course] Tekhnologiin soloda i piva; spetalal'nyi kara. Moskva, Planchevala promyshlomost', 1964. 858 p. (MIRA 18;1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

SHYTRYATY, Origoriy Konstantinovich; KLINOV, I.Ta., redaktor;

KISSLW, V.S., redaktor; KLINOV, I.Ya., redaktor; KEMCHININ,

Y.L., redaktor; POLYAKOV, K.A., redaktor; SAGALATW, G.T.,

redaktor; AIZMISITAT, I.I., redaktor; KORNKYEVA, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electrolytic metal coating for parts and articles for the
chemical industry] Elektroliticheskie metallicheskie pokrytiia detalei i izdelii v khinicheskie promyshlennosti. Pod.

red. I.IA.Klinova, Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khimicheskoi lit-ry, 1955. 54 p. (Korroziia v khimicheshikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zaahchity, no.2) (MLRA 8:10)

(Electroplating)

YEGOROV, I.A.; KRUCHININ, V.I., redaktor; LEVINSKIY, V.B., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.V., YERRETCHUSKIY redaktor

[Faolite and its use in the chemical industry] Faolit i ego primenenie v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Pod red. V.I.Kruchinina.

Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. isd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1956. 74 p.

(Korrosiia v khimicheskikh proisvodstvakh i sposoby sashchity, no.6)

(Plastics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

SMIRNOV, V.K.; KATSNEL'SON, S.Kh.; ERUCHININ VIL redaktor; VKKSER, A.A., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Chemical bases of "arzamit" coating and lacquers with cold hardening properties] Khimicheski stoikie samazki arzamit i laki kholodnogo otverzhdeniia. Pod red. V.I. Kruchinina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1957. 49 p. (MIRA 10:5)

(Lacquers and lacquering) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

SMIRNOV, L.A.; KARPARUZEN, A.V.; BAKLAROV, N.A., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.; KISELEV, V.S., red.; LLINOV, I.Ya., red.; KRUCHININ V.L., red.; SAGALAYEV, G.V., red.; UDYMA, P.G., red.; AYZENSHTAT, I.I., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Acidproof ceramic chemical apparatus] Khimicheskaia apparatura iz kislotounornoi keramiki. Pod red.N.A.Baklanova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1957. 164 p. (Korroziia v khimi-cheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, no.10) (MIRA 10:12) (Chemical apparatus)

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

SMIRNOV, V.K.; VOVSHINA, Ye.S.; KRUCHINIH, V.I., red. [deceased]; BELEN'KAYA, S.M., red.; KLEYMAN, L.G.; tekhn.red.

[Impregnated graphite and its use in chemical industry]
Propitannyi grafit i ego primenenie v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Pod red. V.I.Kruchinina. Moskva, Gos.nauchnotekhn.isd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 67 p. (Korrosiia v khimicheskikh proisvodstvakh i sposoby sashchity, no.12) (MIRA 12:7)
(Graphite) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

BELETSKIY, F.A., dots., kand. fiz.-matem.nauk; BIRKUN, N.Ye., inzh.; KAZANOV, V.A., inzh.; KLYUSHIN, S.M., dots.; KRUCHININ, V.L., inzh.; MARCHENKOV, Ya.P., dots.; PISKAHEV, V.S., inzh.; RUTSKIY, A.I., inzh.; SOKOLOV, N.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLUYANOV, L.N., inzh.; SHKARBANOV, Petr Fedorovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANGV, V., red.; LUKASHEVICH, V., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for electricians] Spravochnik elektrika. Saratov, Saratovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 458 p. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

SKOHELEV, K.I.; KRUCHININ, V.P.

Suggestions deriving from the experience in the operation of rectifying junction systems for a.c. and d.c. currents. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.9:17-19 S *63. (MIRA 16:10)

l. Nachal'nik sluzhby elektrifikatsii i energeticheskogo khozyaystva Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Skobelev). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'niku Tuapsinskogo uchastka energoznabzheniya (for Kruchinin).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

SKORELEV, K.I. R. (Rostov-na-Domi; KRUOHTHING V.P. (Rostov-na-Domi)

Reliable performance of the inverter. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.3:

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby elektrifikatsii i energeticheskego khozyaystva Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Skobalev). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika (for Kruchinin).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

KRUCHININ, V.S.

Means for reducing the cumbrousness and cost of accounting for milled peat. Torf.prom. 34 no.1:16 '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Direktor Hantsevskogo trofopredpriyatiya.
(Peat industry--Accounting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

(MIRA 11:12)

ZHAHDINSKAYA, .N.G.; KRUCHININ. Yu.A.; SISKO, R.K.

Snowstorm at the height of the summer. Probl. Arkt. no. 4:99-100

(New Siberian Islands-Snow)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF

VORONDY, P.S., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk; KHUCHININ, Yu.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Brief physicogeographical characteristics of the region of the Lasarev South Polar Station. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.oksp. no.12:15-9 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Mauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki (for Voronov). 2. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Kruchinin). (lasarev region, Antarctica--Physical geography)

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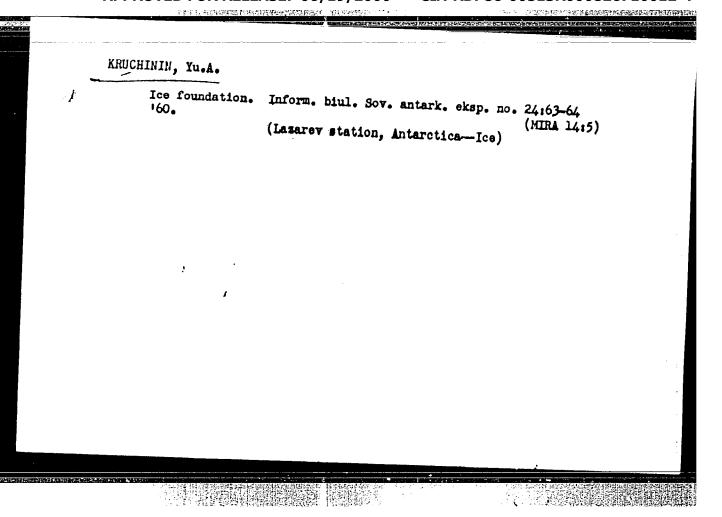
KRUCHININ, Yu.A.

Work and life at the Lazarev Station. Inform.biul.Sov.antark. eksp. no.14:35-36 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4"

KRUCHINIH, Yu.A.

Ice ram. Inform. biul. Sov. antark eksp. no.20:52-53 '60.
(Inzarev region, Antarctica--Icebergs)



\$/169/62/000/012/062/095 D228/U307

AUTHOR:

Kruchinin, Yu.A.

TITLE:

reliminary results of scientific observations at the Lazarev interctic station

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 57, abstract 123371 (In collection: Laterialy po arktike i Antarktike, no. 1, L., 1961, 47-49)

The neteorological conditions at Stn. Lazarev, situated on the Lazarev shelf glacier (69°58'2"3, 12°55'4"E), are outlined. Autumn (from mid-rebruary to the beginning of May) is characterized by the gradual description. acterized by the gradual drop of the average monthly temperatures from -8, -10 to -130 and also by hurricanes. The average wind velocity equals 21.3 m/sec; there are individual gusts of up to 60 m/sec. Gales (15-20 m/sec) and hurricanes (40-50 m/sec) are frequent in winter (lay-September), the average monthly September temperature being -27.80. Spring lasts from Uctober 1 to November 10. The air temperature rises to -16°, the average wind velocity equals

Preliminary results ...

3/169/62/000/012/062/095 5228/5307

11-13 m/sec, and hurricanes are rare. Quiet and clear weather, with an average monthly temperature of -6.7° and a wind velocity of 7.7 m/sec, prevails in the summer. Judging from the thickness of the yearly snow layers, the amount of precipitation is 200-350 mm per annum. A study of the temperature variation in the surface of the active layer equals 14 m. Below this there is a 2-meter layer of constant temperatures (-15.20). Still deeper the temperature increases by 0.6° per meter.

Abstracter's note: Complete translation 7

Card 2/2

KOBLENTS, Ya.P.; KRUCHININ, Yu.A.

Dynamics of the shelf ice front in eastern Antarctics. Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no.9:67-74 '61. (MIRA 15:1) (Antarctic regions—Ice)

\$/169/62/000/004/049/103 D228/D302

AUTHOR:

Kruchinin, Yu. A.

TITLE:

Morphology of the shelf glacier in the vicinity of

Station Lazarev

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 55, abstract 4V323 (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii,

The morphology of the station's immediate environs was studied simultaneously with a visual survey of the part of the shelf glacier on a scale of 1:50,000. A description is given of ice banks, a glacial barrier, and the wavy surface to the south of the station. The most unique topographic form -- ice fissures, probably arising as a result of tangential internal stresses in the body of the glacier and existing for a long time thanks to the activity of wind, carrying snow away from the fissure bottoms -- is described in detail. The number of fissures to the south of the station ex-_ceeds 30; their length varies from 10 to 500 m and their width from Card 1/2

Morphology of the ...

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3 to 150 m; the height of the steep slope ranges from 1 to 22 m. 5 references. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation._/

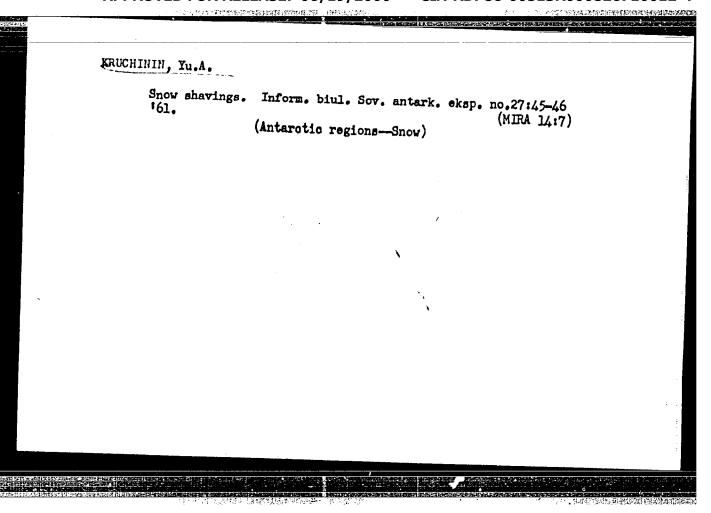
Card 2/2

KRUCHININ, Yu.A., mladsiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Dnamics of the snow surface on lazarev Shelf Ice. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.27:5-8 161. (MI:A 14:7)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut.

(Lazarev Shelf Ice-Snow surveys)



S/169/62/000/005/055/093 D228/D307

AUTHOR:

Kruchinin, Yu. A.

TITLE:

A "transparent" gale

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 31, abstract 5B214 (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii,

no. 28, 1961, 46-47)

TEXT: At the Lazarev Antarctic station the wind's strengthening is usually accompanied by snow drifts and local snowstorms, and then by general snowstorms. In contrast to this, the wind's strengthening to 20 m/sec, with gusts of up to 25 - 30 m/sec on July 3, 1959, occurred under conditions of the complete absence of any snow movement; this is explained by the thin ice crust situated at that time on the snow-cover's surface. It had been disturbed by the following morning, and the strong wind was, as usual, accompanied by a severe snowstorm. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 1/1

S/169/62/000/004/059/103 D228/D302

AUTHORS:

Voronov, P. S. and Kruchinin, Yu. A.

TITLE:

The finding of marine sediments on the surface of the Lazarev shelf glacier

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 58, abstract 4V343 (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt.ekspeditsii,

no. 29, 1961, 22-26)

TEXT: The examination of one of the shelf glaciers near Stn. Lazarev led to the discovery on the vertical surface of one of the fissures in the glacier of shapeless dark spots with an area of 200 - 300 m²; these consisted of disseminations of shingle, silt, and some organic remains in the ice. The study of their composition indicates that traces of chemical weathering processes are practically absent in these remains; and that bottom material which belongs to the category of normal iceberg sediments, has been found. The results of geologic and zoologic comparisons lead

Card 1/2

The finding of marine ...

S/169/62/000/004/059/103 D228/D302

to the conclusion that recent marine sediments were encountered on the surface of the Lazarev shelf glacier; it is noted that this kind of discovery also applies to other places in Artarctica. There is some doubt about the hypothesis, according to which the continuous movement of the mass of the ice layers forming the shelf glacier takes place upwards at the expense of freezing below and the intensive melting and sublimation of ice from the glacier's upper surface, since no bedding is observed among the organic and the terrigenous inclusions. The assumption is made that it is possible for such inclusions to be formed at the expense of the articulation of a whole row of icebergs, some of which could have been inverted. 7 references. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

Card 2/2

\$/169/62/000/004/058/103 D228/D302

AUTHOR:

Kruchinin, Yu. A.

TITLE:

Some data on the temperature regime of the Lazarev

shelf glacier

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 58, abstract 4V342 (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii,

no. 30, 1961, 13-15)

TEXT: Observations on the temperature regime of the snow-firm stratum in a hole that was melted through and drilled thermally were organized during the execution of glaciologic work at Stn.
Lazarev in the period from June to December, 1959. The hole, with a diameter of 6 cm and a depth of 37 m. was situated 10 km from the base of the Lazarev shelf glacier. After melting the hole its natural temperature was restored in 20 days. The measurements were made by mercury inertia thermometers at the horizons: 2.5, 3.2, 5, 8, 10,12, 14, 16, 20, 27, 32, and 37 m. Readings were taken in five-day periods. It was established as a result of the observa-Card 1/2

Some data on ...

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tions that the zone of seasonal temperature fluctuations stretches to a depth of 14 m. The constant temperature observable at depths of 14 - 16 m amounted to -15.2°. This agrees well with the mean yearly air temperature. At greater depths the temperature rises evenly with a gradient of 0.062° per meter, reaching -13.9° at a depth of 37 m. The mean gradient, measured in a 100 m hole on the Modheim glacier in 1950-1952, was about 0.014°. The anomaly which is due to climatic warming and is almost absent on the temperature curve of the Lazarev glacier, is well marked on the temperature graph, constructed from these data. The rise of the temperature in the shelf ice with depth is explained by the relatively high temperature (-1.7°) of the water masses underlying the glacier; the divergence with the data on Modheim is explained by the fact that the anomaly has had time to be smoothed out during the 8 years, and also by the accumulation of a 5 m stratum of snow on the Lazarev shelf glacier in this period. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 2/2

KRUCHININ, Yu.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

The ice situation in the region around Lazarev Station in 1959.

Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.31:26-30 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Lazarev region, Antarctica---Ice)

KRUCHININ, Yu. A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study of the stratigraphy of the upper layers of the firm snow cover of the Lazarev Shelf Ice. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.32:19-24

[62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel¹skiy institut.

(Lasarev Shelf Ice-Snow)

KRUCHININ, Yu.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Microrelief of the snow cover of Lazarev Shelf Ice. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.33:27-31 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

(Lazarev Shelf Ice-Snow)

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KRUCHININ, Yu.A., mladshiy mauchnyy sotrudnik

Temperature conditions in the active layer of the snow formation on the Lazarev Shelf Ice. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.36:7-11 62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut.

(Lazarev Shelf Ice-Snow)

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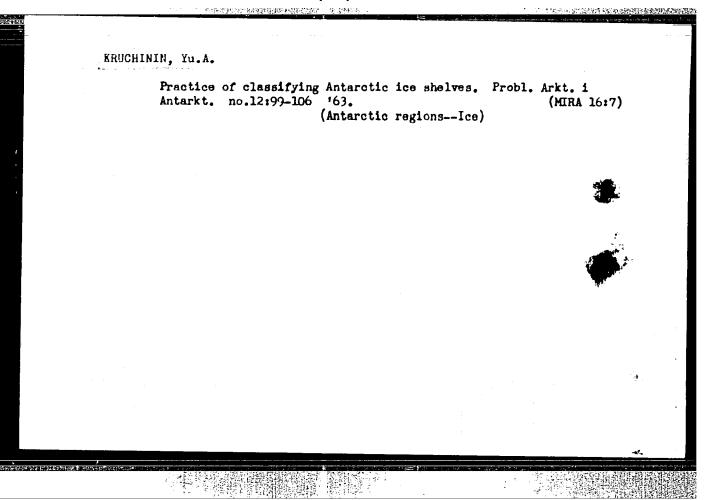
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(Queen Maud Land)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826710012-4

KRUCHININ, Yu.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOBLENTS, Ya.P., kand. tekhn.nauk

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Dynamics of the Trolltung Shelf Ice. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.44:49-52 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

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KRUCHININ, Yu.A.

Physicogeographical observations on Kotel'nyy Island (Temp Bay region). Trudy AANII 224:143-165 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

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KRUCHININ, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; GAKKEL', Ya.Ya., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; OKSENOVA, Ye.I., red.

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KRUCHININ, Yu. D.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the crystallization of Ural blast-furnace slag". Sverdlovsk, 1958. 17 pp (Min Higher Educ USSE, Ural Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 126)

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"Properties of Slag Melts and Their Castings" p. 431

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, Trudy ... Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 516pp.

reprints of reports presented at conf. held in Leningrad, 26-31 Mar 1956. The purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petregraphy, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems.

AUTHOR:

Kruchinin, Yu. D.

SOV/156-58-1-40/46

TITLE:

Dependence of the Mechanical Strength of Slags on Their Structure (O zavisimosti mekhanicheskoy prochnosti shlakov

ot struktury)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya

tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 164 - 167 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Blast-furnace slag has lately been more and more used for the production of various "stone" castings (kamennoye lit'ye). The dependence mentioned in the title has therefore gained not only theoretical but also practical significance. There is some disagreement of opinions represented in technical literature (Refs 1-3). The author has investigated the influence of structure on the mechanical strength of castings made of blast-furnace slag from some metallurgical plants in the Ural Mountains. Under such conditions as occur in the production process of polygonal slag castings, i.e., at a comparatively low cooling rate of the melt, coarse-crystalline porphyritic structures are formed in which the

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crystalline porphyritic structures are formed in which the porphyry phenocrysts are formed by the melilite mineral

Dependence of the Mechanical Strength of Slags on Their Structure

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(Fig 1). The slag that was repeatedly molten in the experiments was cooled more rapidly so that the castings obtained showed dendritic structures consisting of melilite skeleton crystals (Fig 2). These structures are of a greater mechanical strength, as may be seen from table 1. Those structures obtained at the same time that showed both of the types mentioned take an intermediate position as regards mechanical strength. With a longer crystallization time of the castings showing dendritic structure, their mechanical strength increases. This is due to the percentage of the major constituent in the slag melilite (Table 2). An analogous dependence was established in testing the slag for compression and tension. Those samples of each of the two structure types that showed particular strength were examined petrographically in order to establish the influence of crystal size upon the strength of the castings. The strength was found to be higher for a smaller crystal size. Figure 3 shows the porphyritic structure of a sample where the prismatic melilite crystals are small (up to $0.35 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$). The compression strength of this sample was high, being 2970

Card 2/4

Dependence of the Mechanical Strength of Slags on Their Structure

SOV, 156-58-1-40/46

kg/sqcm. Figure 4 shows a dendritic structure of a laboratory sample taken from the same slag where the bulk of melilite skeleton crystals has up to 0,8 x 0,018 mm size. Its compression strength was 3700 kg/sqcm. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Kafedra tekhnologii stekla i keramiki Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im.S.M.Kirove (Chair of Glass and Ceramics Technology of the Urals Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED:

October 7, 1957

Card 3/4